# WILSON POLICY CALLEDFAILURE

Representative Humphrey Scathingly Attacks the Administration.

SEES G. O. P. VICTORY

Tariff Law Has Wrecked Industry and Crippled Labor.

MILLION ARE OUT OF WORK

Foreigners Reaping Benefits, He Tells Republican County Committee.

Representative W. E. Humphrey of Washington sounded the keynote of the Republican Congress campaign last night at the Republican county committee meeting in Murray Hill Lyceum. He set forth the issues on which the Republicans will make their fight this fall to win back a majority in the House of Representatives.

The greater part of his speech was devoted to a description of what he termed "psychological conditions" as the result of the legislation enacted by the Democratic Congress under the urging of Wilson. He asserted 1.000,000 men are out of work to-day that the wage earners of the country are losing mo.te than \$5,000,000 every twenty-four hours, all as a result of the

He attack vd Wilson's Panama tolls as the second important issue of the coming campaign and denounced Wilson's foreign policy as the third. In addition he described the Clayton anti-trust measure as the most dangerous piece of legisla-tion ever enacted by the House of Rep-

#### Sees Republican Victory.

Representative Humphrey prophesied Republican majority in the next House and the election of a Republican President in 1916. "The Progressives." he insisted, "are not coming back. They are He argued that on the three important issues of the campaign the Pro-Republicans.

The Woman's Political Union wanted to be heard at the meeting and their request was granted. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch made a brief speech prior to Mr. Humphrey and was received cordially The applause that greeted Representative Humphrey's attacks on Wilson and the Democratic legislators, however, was long and enthusiastic. His prophesies of vic-tory in the fall campaign and in 1916

#### Scores Tariff Legmintion.

Mr. Humphrey began it's speech with an attack on Democratic pariff legislation in which he drew a comparison of figures business before and since of the tariff law. He said: The Democratic party went into powe

upon the general promise that they would conditions that had existed in this country under Republican rule. had now a little more than six months erience under a Democratic tariff law i the 'new freedom' and what is the ult? Here are some of the results of a Democratic Administration that was to bless the nation with unexampled pros-

compare 1913 and 1912, although during 1913 we had but three months of the Democratic tariff law and ten months of Democratic administration, but even that much Democracy is strikingly n the results.

"The bank disarances in 1912 were \$4.175,000,000 greater than in 1913.
"The capital of corporations recorded in 1912 was \$713,000,000 more than those recorded in 1913.

"On the last day of January, 1913, the United States Steel Corporation had orders for 7.850,000 tons of steel. On January 1, 1914, it had orders for 4,250,000 tons. On the first day of this month is had orders for 3,998,000. What could tell a more distressing story? What could

#### Steel Industry Hard Hit.

"Steel is one of the great business barometers of the nazion. To-day more than one-third of the steel mills in the entire country are closed.

"To-day there are a million idle men in the iron and steel associated industries, representing a daily payroll of more than To-day there are 275,000 miners in

this country out of work that in Republican times were earning \$750,000,000 an-"To-day there are 238,000 idle freight

cars, the largest number in the history of this nation. When the Republican party this nation. When the Republic went out of power there was none.

the White House.
"To-day the wagecarners of this na-

tion are losing more than \$5,000,000 every twenty-four hours.

"This \$5,000,000 each day has been taken from the ordinary channels of trade. This has brought depression and financial ruln to every business and to every section of the country. This \$5,000,-000 in wages daily taken from the working people of this nation means that the workmen of this country are spending \$5,000,000 less each day for bread and clothes and the other necessaries of life than they did a year ago.

#### Thousands of Unemployed.

"There are 300,000 idle men in New York, 200,000 idle men in Chicago, 50,000 idle men in Pittsburg, 25,000 idle men in San Francisco. We are facing the awful problem of unemployed everywhere. There are more idle men in this nation to-day than ever before. Every day the Democratic party have been in power we have

Every day we have lost in our foreign trade more than half a million dollars. Every day the nation has gone in debt balf a million dollars. Every day the num-

day mills and factories have closed. Every day mills and factories have closed. "Every day that Woodrow Wilson has been in the White House the business of this nation has decreased more than \$20,-200,000. This is the price of Democracy. This is the price that the people pay to have the affairs of this nation controlled. This is the price that the people pay to have the affairs of this nation controlled by academic doctors and efficiency experts, by gowned theorists and scholarly dreamers, by pedantic pundits and Chaudreamers, by pedantic pundits and Chau-tauquan performers, by learned allusionists

psychological. The President has assured rested the country that what it needs is more court.

legislation. He has assured the country that there is nothing wrong with Demo-cratic administration or with Demo-cratic laws. The only difficulty is that the busi-ness men of the nation are too stupid to ness men of the nation are too stupic to appreciate the blessings that have been bestowed upon them. The only remedy proposed is to give them more of what they have already received. The President has served notice on the country that Congress is to be kept in session all summer to enact further legislation that will practically destroy what little business is left.

ness is left.
"Under the Underwood tariff law that brought to us the benign blessings of the 'new freedom' we are to go forth and capture the markets of the world. We have had our wits sharpened by compe-tition with the rest of mankind. It would appear to be the part of wisdom to stop and see how the Democratic tariff law has worked.

"During the first six months of the present Democratic tariff law 35,000,000 pounds of tin plate valued at \$1,334,000 were imported into this country, ten times as much as was brought into this country during the last six months of the Re

during the last six months of the Republican tariff law.

"This nation during the six months under a Democratic tariff used less tin plate than it had during the last six months under a Republican tariff. This means \$1,000,000 in work and wages taken from the men who work in industries of this country and given to foreign labor.

"Thousands of tons of foreign steel manufactured by foreign cheap labor is going into San Francisco and Seattle.

"During the first three months of 1914 under a Democratic tariff law our sale of cotton goods to the foreigner decreased \$1,200,000. Our purchases during the same period increased \$2,100,000, or a balance in favor of the foreigner of \$3,300,000.

our imports of woollen and worsted goods were \$7,664,270 under a Democratic law. During the first three months of 1913 they were \$2,254,210 under a Republican tariff, or a balance of \$5,410,360 in favor of the foreigner in three months. "In three months after the Underwood

"In three months after the Underwood law went upon the statute books, Bradford, the great woollen and worsted centre of England, increased its sale of these goods to the United States 280 per cent. "During the first six months of the Underwood law our foreign trade decreased more than \$100,000,000, as compared with the first six months under the Payne law. Our imports since the Underwood law has gone upon the statute books in six months. gone upon the statute books in six months have increased 37 per cent. Our exports during the same six months under the Underwood law have decreased 31 per cent. This shows how we are capturing the markets of the world under the "new

"Every day the Democratic oCngress ! expending more money than the nation is receiving. I predict that it will be but a nths more until we again will have bonds to raise money to pay the running expenses of government, a thing that has not been done since the last Democratic administration under Grover

#### Anti-Trust Bill Faulty.

In attacking the Clayton anti-trust bill. Mr. Humphrey pointed out that the three men composing the sub-committee which considered the measure and presumably framed it had had little opportunity to be-come acquainted with the big railroad, industrial and other corporations of the

charged also that the Democrats the coargon along the coargon had failed to keep their promise to reduce the cost of living. "But they have reduced the opportunity to make a living," he

Referring to Wilson's Panama Canal tolls policy, he charged that neither Wil-son nor Bryan had kept the pre-election promises. He said that the repeal of the canal tolls would operate to the benefit of the transcontinental railroads. Taking of the transcontinental railroads. Taking up the cause of Wilson's activity in behalf of the measure he said that after the murder of Benton, "Wilson feared Great Britain and the agitation of Japan. Wilson," he said, "was ready to pay the

Reviewing the Mexican situation, he attacked Dr. Hale, Bryan and Wilson. "The situation in Mexico," he said, "has come down now to almost a personal quarrel between the President and Huerta." He charged that the President's foreign policy was "one blunder after

Benjamin Bulmer, a lawyer of 75 Nassau street, was elected secretary of the committee to succeed John Boyle, who retired last fall.

## SHOOTING GANGSTERS CHASED BY THEOLOGS

Ministry Students Pursue Fighting Gophers and Aid in One's Capture.

A group of flashily dressed young me stood in Twentieth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues opposite the General Theological Seminary, shaking their fists in each other's faces. Their raised voices To-day the steel production in this attracted the attention of half a dozen antry is 40 per cent. below normal.

To-day there are \$150,000,000 invested the lawn in front of the building. the lawn in front of the building.

As they watched, the group broke apart guns flashed and bullets spattered against the seminary walls and zipped down the street, causing chance passersby to scurry for shelter. Then the men broke into a run, zigzagging down the street toward Tenth avenue, taking momentary shelter behind trees and angles of buildings, and shooting as they went

The students realized at once that an To-day there are more than 500,000 other gang fight had started in the Plaza railroad men out of employment, that were receiving more than \$1.000,000 a day in wages when Woodrow Wilson went into as policemen Krazier and Derleth around the corner, guns already in their

The chase led to Eleventh evenue an "In six months the Democratic Administration has wiped out an annual payroll lot with a high fence. The gangmen evidently had planned their getaway carefully and halted their quarrel for the time in the face of a common enemy-

the police. They swarmed up a ladder and disappeared—all but Tanner Smith. Tanner admitted that if he hadn't had a glass too much the police would never have got him, but the ladder stumped him. He tried it once or twice and then shied his revolver over the fence for his friends to carry away, and waited. friends to carry away, and waited sul-

Gerieth pounced on him after dodging a swing at his jaw, and held him as the students and Krazler went up the ladder after the rest of the gang. But they had all scattered to safety in the buildings on Translusfiest extent. Twenty-first street.

Tanner, a deep wound in his scalp where a pullet had ploughed through, was taken to the West Twentieth street station and locked up on a charge of pur cratic party have been in power we have bought more from the foreigner and sold him less.

"Every day we have lost in our foreign of the latter charge he turned to Gerleth."

with a sneer.
"Listen. You better take a tip and go
to Europe," he said. "When I get out
I'll get you and kill you, d'yer hear." I'll get you and kill you, d'yer hear."

The rivalry between Owney Madden, leader of one faction of the Gophers, and Tanner Smith, leader of the other faction, has been bitter for months. The police think Owney was in the crowd and that Tanner planned to "get him." If any one was hurt besides Tanner the police didn't hear of it last night.

Tanner got out of Elmira only three months ago and since there have been several shootings among the Gophers. Only three weeks ago Philip Moretti was shot as he was passing Ninth avenue and

and grape juice statesmen.

"But we are told that all this is merely shot as he was passing Ninth avenue and Sixteenth street, and Tanner was arrested for it, but was discharged in

# MOVE TO WITHDRAW **COLOMBIAN TREATY**

Administration Senator Will Urge Wilson to Do So Pending Inquiry.

WOULD HEAR ROOSEVELT

Bryan and His Friend Douglas Quizzed by Committee on Nicaraguan Financing.

WASHINGTON, June 18 .- An Adminisration Senator has decided to recommend to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan that they withdraw the Colombian treaty, which contains an expression of regret by the United States on account of the Panama revolution.

This Senator will urge an investigation by a special committee of the Senate into the circumstances giving rise to the claim of the republic of Colombia against the United States. He will try to persuade the President that the treaty will be strengthened before the people and be-During the first three months of 1914 fore the Senate if an investigation be made into the Panama revolution and the circumstances under which the United States acquired the Canal Zone from Panama.

If the President is arrecable to the plan this Senator will introduce a resolution authorizing an investigation, with the idea of having Theodore Roosevelt, William Nelson Cromwell and others who were identified with the acquisition of the Canal Zone called as witnesses.

While this move is undoubtedly intended to revive the old criticism against President Roosevelt for the methods employed to acquire the Canal Zone, it is also born of the recognition of a legislative situation in the Senate which is likely to be very embarrassing to the Administration.

#### Borah for an Open Debate.

Senator Borah will introduce a resolution directing that discussion of the treaty be carried on in open Senate. If this resolution should be adopted it would undoubtedly start a debate in the Senate that would run along for many weeks and probably interfere with the plans for expediting the Administration's trust programme. If the Democrats refuse to open the doors for a public debate on the treaties they will be criticised.

The indications are that neither the Colombian nor the Nicaraguan treaty has any show of being ratified at this session of Congress. It is probable that representatives of Brown Bros, and the Seligmans, who hold the bonds of Nicaragua and are said to have acquired franchises in that country, will be called before the committee.

Chairman Stone of the Foreign Relation Committee said to-day after the committee adjourned that every phase of the Nicaraguan situation will be investigated by the committee.

Mr. Stone added that the question of Platt amendment to the Nicaraguan treaty, was a very important matter and that the reasons for it should be underthat the reasons for it should be under-stood. The viewpoint of the State Depart-ment, as well as that of the people of Nicaragua and all the financial interests involved, should be disclosed, in his

#### Bryan Before Committee.

Secretary Bryan admitted before the Foreign Relations Committee to-day that the banker creditors of nicaragua owned 51 per cent. of the stock of the Nicaragua Railroad and that they have a mortgage on the remaining 49 per cent. to secure a loan of \$1,000,000.

Mr. Bryan explained that it was very necessary that the treaty with Nicaragua be ratified promptly, so that the \$3,000,000 which the United States is to pay Nicaragua under the treaty may be promptly paid over and a part of it applied to satisfying the \$1,000,000 mortgage on 49 per cent. of the stock of the railroad. Otherwise there will be foreclosure proceedings very soon according to Mr. ceedings very soon, according to Mr.

Senator Sutherland of Utah sharply questioned Secretary Bryan on this point and bought out the fact that the banker creditors also own a controlling interes in the stock of the Bank of Nicaragua. He obtained from Secretary Bryan th dmission that even the foreclosure of the mortgage on the 49 per cent, of the stock in the Nicaraguan Railroad would hardly add to the complete control which the bankers already exercise over the only important artery of commerce in Nica-ragua, because they already own the con-trolling interest in the stock.

Secretary Bryan also said, according to members of the committee, that the loan made by the bankers of \$1,000,000 on the 49 per cent, of the stock of the Nicaragua Railroad had been recognized and validated by the State Department, which is now conducting the affairs of Nicaragua by the aid of military forces and administration. istering the customs.

#### A Peppery Statement.

Senator William Alden Smith issued a fourned to-day in which he charged that Nicaragua was overrun with American of-ficeholders who had been forced upon payrolls as the result of the American in-

tervention there. He forced an admission from Secretar Bryan in the course of the day's hearing that there was an unpleasant situation of this kind there, which Mr. Bryan de-scribed as another "heritage from the last Administration," but which he thought could be cured if the Senate vould onl ratify the treaty he had submitted. Senator Smith's statement, given to the

"I assert without a press was as follows:
"I assert without any hesitation that
the salary roll of American employees in
the republic of Nicaragua will exceed
\$100,000 a year, and I wouldn't be surprised if it was \$150,000, these salaries being paid to Americans under pressure of our Government by the impoverished Government of Nicaragua.

of latter day American government is the so-called 'dollar diplomacy' in our relations with Central America. It reflects no credit upon us as a nation.
"Ministers and plenipotentiaries of Central America or consuls of those countries no longer take up their affairs with the United States Government. Most of the business of the Latin-American bureau of

our State Department is conducted by

"One of the most questionable phases

lawyers, some of whom become experts in that field. "I cannot too strongly condemn this practice, which has been growing, neither do I look with any favor whatever upon private banking interests monopolizing the financial affairs and the public service the financial analys and the public service corporations of Central American States. Their exactions are too onerous to be borne by these small countries and sooner or later they bring Americans and the American Government into disrepute in that part of the world.

"Political intrigue by the vast banking and commercial interests frequently re-

and commercial interests frequently re-sults in placing officers in power who are not the free choice of the people of those countries and sometimes our marines are

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used, as in Nicaragua, to assist in the establishment of a new government and its maintenance." Bryan's friend, Charles A.

RICHARD M. HURD, Pri

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in Liberty St., N.T. 184 Montague St., Bkn

Secretary Bryan's friend, Charles A. Douglas, attorney for the Nicaraguan republic, accompanied the Secretary at his appearance before the committee and was subjected to a merciless quiz.

"They took off nearly all my clothes!"
exclaimed Mr. Douglas as he emerged from the committee hearing perspiring

Mr. Douglas was plied with questions as to what would be done with the \$3,000,000 to be paid to Nicaragua under the treaty, whether any of it would go to American concessionaries, whether it would be used to continue the present regime in Nicaragua and many other questions as to what would be done with the \$3,000,000 to be paid to Nicaragua under the treaty. gime in Nicaragua and many other ques-tions touching the treaty and the rela-tion of New York financiers to Nicaraguan developments and to Nicaraguan franchises. The attorney was questioned about his visit to New York at the time former his visit to New York at the time former President Zelaya was in peril of being extradited to Nicaragua but was later deported. He was asked concerning his professional relations to that incident.

professional relations to that incident.
Mr. Douglas will return with Secretary
Bryan on Monday for another hearing.
It was said after the committee meeting to-day that the nomination of Boaz
W. Long, a protege of Secretary Bryan, as Minister to Salvador, has been hung undefinitely and that before it is reported there will be a very complete investiga-tion of Central American affairs. Mr Long until recently was head of the Latin-American bureau of the State De-

## NEW YORK BANKERS REPLY.

Financing in Nicaragua Was Es tirely Honorable, They Say.

The banking houses of Brown Brothers & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co. have sent to Senator Benjamin F. Shively of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations a letter in reply to the resolution introduced early in the week by Senator Smith of Michigan calling for an investigation of the bankers' handling of the ances of Nicaragua.

Every charge made by Senator Smith in the preamble of the resolution is denied by the bankers. The letter says:
"Generally speaking, the bankers have
not only not brought repreach upon the American Government as charged, but on the contrary they have without com-pensation put through in Nicaragua a creditable piece of constructive financing.

They have aided Nicaragua to adjust its foreign debt at a reduced rate of in-terest; they have assisted Nicaragua in settling its disordered currency; they have largely increased in consequeuce. They of the railroad of Nicaragua. "For the purpose of making the above possible they have loaned large sums to Nicaragua from time to time and have purchased 51 per cent. of the stock of its national railroad and 51 per cent. of its

national bank.
"The bankers have received no diviextending the power and influence of the dends on the shares either of the railroad United States over Central America, as or the bank, and neither enterprise is at is contemplated by the application of the present in a condition to declare divi-

> "The entire programme and the man ner of its execution we respectfully suggest reflect credit on American banking methods. We think it unfortunate that baseless accusations should have been made to discredit American business men and their methods. "The members of our firms and their books are at the disposal of your com-

mittee for any investigation you may desire to make in this matter.

#### MAY END KANAWHA STRIKE. Mediators Reach an Agreement in Coal Miners' Case.

was made this afternoon by the mediation board appointed by Secretary of Labor Wilson in the strike of coal miners in the Kanawha district in West Virginia that it has reached an agreement and would submit it at once to the representaof the miners and the coal operators. It is understood that the agreement will

be acceptable to both miners and operators and that the five thousand or more miners who have been on strike since June 1 will The mediation board is made up of

A. L. Faulkner of the Department of Labor. C. W. Mills of Philadelphia, a coal operator, and Patrick Gilday of Clearfield, Pa., representing the union

#### SENATORS COMB CLAYTON BILL.

Union Exemption Provisions May Not Be Materially Changed.

Washington, June 18.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary spent the day considering section 18 of the Clayton bill. which deals with labor organizations. I is probable that the language as it passed the House will not be materially modified in effect, although some changes

in verbiage may be made.

The first eighteen lines of the section restricting the issuance of injunctions and restraining orders in labor disputes were agreed to. The limitation upon injunction against picketing the business of an em-ployer during a strike caused the members of the Senate committee some trouble and they were still discussing it when the committee broke up for the day.

Some attention was also given to the boycott and the blacklist features of the section, but nothing was finally determined. The bill can hardly be completed by the complities before the complities the complities the complities before the complities the complete the complities the complete t by the committee before the end of next week and will probably not get into the Senate until the first week in July.

#### VOTE SAID TO FAVOR STRIKE. Western Engineers and Firemer

May Tieup All Railroads. CHICAGO, June 18 .- The strike vote be ing taken by engineers and firemen on the Western railroads is said to be running nearly 90 per cent. in favor of with-drawing from service. About 75,000 men are involved, operating over a mileage of about 140,000 miles.

The men are to meet the railway managers again on July 15 to present their ultimatum. A strike would tie up every railroad operating west of the line made by the Chicago-New Orleans track of the Illinois Central.



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\$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every
Sunday and Holiday Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 s. m. **Atlantic City** 

\$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a. m. MARD COAL NO SMOKE COMPORT

ROWDIES TAKE EAST SIDE PARK. LAYS POLO CARD MIXUP 20,000 Children Afraid to Go Near It. Ward Is Told.

I. N. Beard, principal of the choir school of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, has complained to Park Commissioner Ward that Thomas Jefferson Park, on the East River front between 111th and 114th streets, is so overrun with rowdles that "20,000 school children are afraid to go near it." He specified the Red Pepper gang and the Car Barn Juniors as the chief offenders.

Mr. Beard says that the trouble is lack of police protection and that when he asked Police Commissioner Woods for an interview Mr. Woods replied that he was

Interview Mr. Woods replied that he was too busy.

Mr. Ward said yesterday that Mr. Beard's description of conditions in the park, which cost the city \$3,000,000, is securate, and that Mr. Woods has agreed to better them. Italians have told Mr. Ward that the park is used as headquarters by the "Black Hand plotters" and that a great many well founded complaints from parents have been received by the Park Department.

Mr. Beard is chairman of the park and playground committee of the Harlem Neighborhood Association.

## SPENT FUND SHE WILLED TO ESTABLISH HOSPITAL

sufficient to Found Memorial to Husband.

gate's Court yesterday showed that Mrs. Anna Moore, who died July 17, 1913, leaving the bulk of her estate to estableaving the bulk of her emails to be sumerlish a home for convalescents in memory of her husband, James Amory Moore, had spent so much of her fortune that there will not be sufficient funds to carry out

will not be sundent runds to carry out the provisions of the will.

Mrs. Moore, then Miss Anna Fallon, was married twenty years ago. Moore was then of an advanced age. Following his death Mrs. Moore established residences both in England and Scotland in addition to maintaining a home at 38 East Thirty-sixth street, opposite the J. P. Morgan library. She spent much time in London, gave generously to English charities and was presented at court. Later she entertained King Edward at her villa

on the Riviera.

By the terms of her will Mrs. Moore left
\$100.000 in trust to James J. Amory, a
relative of her husband, and \$50,000 in
trust to her brother, Henry E. Fallon.
William B. Lloyd of the banking firm of Lloyd & Co., 74 Broadway, who had been the business adviser of both Mrs. Moore and her husband, received \$50,000 out right, and the remainder was left for the convalescents' home.

A contest was brought by three brother, two sisters, four nieces and four nephews who were omitted from the will, and the case was heard before Surrogate Cohalan. In the course of the trial charges were made that Mrs. Moore's es-tate had dwindled, and Mr. Lloyd as executor asked for a referee to inquire into the conduct of her financial affairs by the bankers.

The Surrogate appointed M. Joseph McCloskey, who reported yesterday that all the dealings with Lloyd & Co. had been conducted in a straightforward man-The net value of her husband's es tate was \$1,318,016. Referee McCloskey said that it is to be noted that from the inception of Mrs. Moore's control of the estate her annual expenditures greatly exceeded the income and resulted in a steady depletion of the principal.

Between 1904 and the date Mrs. Moore checked out \$985,837 on her account with Lloyd & Co., or more than \$100,000 a year. Through miscellaneous charges, gifts by Mrs. Moore and moneys paid out on her order the estate was further reduced \$97,380, while the income during this period was only \$417,926.

The referee says that as a result of the panic in 1907 Mrs. Moore's losses through investments and the recession values of her securities cut down death the total estate was only \$406,172.

# BRANDS ALLIANCE AS TREASON.

of Carpenters and Masons.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 18 .- Branding the action of 250,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the 100,000 of the In-ternational Union of Steam Engineers and several thousand of the journeymen soft union, as "nothing short of treason intended to discredit and bring into disrepute the laws and prestige of the American Federation of Labor." the building træles department of the Federation, at the conclusion of a week's conference here, demanded the abrogation of the agreement.

The event of non-compliance within the sole purpose is to reimburse the plaintended to discrete and that the sole purpose is to reimburse the plaintended to discrete and the sole purpose is to reimburse the plaintended to discrete and bright avenue be sold to pay off a tax lien of \$54,609, which George Gould bought last fall.

While it was stated by Taylor, Knowles & Hack, Mr. Gould's attrees and Fifth avenue be sold to pay off a tax lien of \$54,609, which George Gould bought last fall. them as "traitors to the American Federation of Labor," calling upon all councils and local unions to withhold support and aid from those included in the com-

# TO 'A' AND 'H' TANGLE

Officer, Denying Forgery Charge, Says W. A. Hall Got W. H.'s Tickets.

The charge of forgery in connection with the distribution of tickets for the international polo matches at Meadow Brook was denied emphatically yesterday by W. A. Hall, president and treasurer of the Polo and Clubman Magazine, in the interests of the committee on arran ments of the International Polo Associ committee Mr. Hall received and signed for tickets which had been allotted to W. H. Hall, 44 Riverside Drive, who made the charge and started an inquiry through his lawyer, Jay Noble Emley, 15 William

maintains, to a confusion of names. W. H. Hall ordered five tickets April 6 by letter. Hall ordered five tickets April 6 by letter. He was advised that the allotment had been made and mailed a check for \$25 to the committee. W. A. Hall made his re-quest to V. E. Schaumburg, assistant secretary of the committee on arrangements.

According to W. A. Hall's explanation
he did not receive his tickets and tele-

Mrs. Anna Moore's Estate Inphoned to Mr. Schaumburg. He was told to go to the office, where one of the office assistants delivered tickets to him in an assistants delivered tickets to him in an envelope. He signed "Hall" for them, threw away the envelope and pocketed the tickets. Friends received two, but it was not known that W. H. Hall's tickets had been handed out by mistake until the friends were asked at the field Tuesday where they obtained their tickets and told Mr. Emley and W. H. Hall it was none of their business.

On the other hand W. H. Hall had not received his fickets. He complained to the committee and was told that they had been sent to the New York Yacht Club They did not reach there, Mr. Hall said when he called at Mr. Schaumburg's office when he called at Mr. Schaumburg's office. He was then shown the receipt for the tickets signed "Hall" by W. A. Hall. W. A. Hall said yesterday that the other Mr. Hall, he understood, had been offered other tickets because of the mistake, but received his money back instead.

What became of the tickets originally allotted to W. A. Hall could not be learned yesterday because Mr. Schaumburg was out of town, but it was thought.

burg was out of town, but it was thought that they probably had been offered to W. H. Hall and refused. The District Attorney's office received no word of th mixup. W. A. Hall said he had heard of no other complaints in the matter of tickets and thought that Mr. Schaumburg deserved praise for his handling of the immense volume of requests for tickets.

### MAJ. GROOME UNDISTURBED.

Charges Emanate From One Mixup Over Tickets. PHILADELPHIA, June 18 .- Major John C.

Groome, head of the State Constabulary and Philadelphia's representative on the committee that handled the recent international pole match, refuses to take seriously the charges made in New York of mismanagement in the disposition of tickets for the first game. Major Groome "Apparently all these charges emanated

from one man, whose tickets had gone astray or who had been swindled out of

them by some sharper. The committee promptly returned the gentleman's money and is investigating the case carefully. He says his name was forged to a receipt We took his word for that and are try-ing to find out how the trick was worked "You will note that there was no talk of speculators or disgruntled seat holders after the second game on Tuesday, though the crowd was bigger than on Saturday.
"The committee has taken no official steps toward planning to recover the cup," seeps toward planning to recover the cup," said Major Groome, "though there has been informal discussion. Of course, we will so after the cup again, but it is impossible to tell just at present whether it will be next year or 1916. The questi who will go, the ponies we can get, and the problem of finances must be carefully gone over. But eventually we will go that trophy and will bring it back."

# GEORGE GOULD SUES BROTHER.

Off Tax Lien of \$54,609. George J. Gould brought suit in Supreme Court yesterday against his brother. Howard Gould, and the latter's wife, Mrs. Katherine Clemons Gould, who is separated from him by a court decree, in which he asks that the property owned by Howard Gould at the southeast corner of Seventy-third street and Fifth avenue

the sole purpose is to reimburse the plain-tiff for the tax liens against the property the sale of the real estate at auction will deprive Mrs. Katherine Clemons Gould of her dower interest. It is expected that Mrs. Gould will resist the sale.

The Store will be closed to-morrow (Saturday) At 12 Noon.

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